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LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, Nov. 19, 1861.—Caroline Schuyler vs. Cornelius M. Schuyler. Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Cornelius M. Schuyler, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, notice is hereby given to the said Cornelius M. Schuyler, to be at the complainant's filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 7th day of November, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of December next, 1861, as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Cornelius M. Schuyler, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first Monday of the 7th day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of December, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint filed as aforesaid, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, shall be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

CHARLES A. DUPEE, Complt's Sol'r. nov14-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Aroy F. Brown and Alonzo Richmond, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public vendue, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale as aforesaid, on the 9th day of December, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: Lot three (3) in the subdivision of the south quarter of section four (4), in Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian; also all that right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: Lot Nine (9) in Block No. 97, and the north forty feet (40) of Lot No. Eight (8), in Block No. five (5), in Wilson, Sawyer, Addition to Chicago, in the southwest fractional quarter of section No. twenty-nine (29), in Township thirty-nine (39) north, of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian; and also Lot Two (2), in Block No. one hundred and seventy-seven (177), in Canal Trustees' Addition to Chicago, also, Lots Three (3) and Eight (8) and the north half (½) of Lot Nine (9), in Scott's Addition to Chicago, in the southwest fractional quarter of section nine (9), in Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By M. WAYMAN, Deputy.
Dated the 14th day of November, 1861. nov15-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Edward Wanton, Executor, &c. for the use of Josiah Crage, plaintiff, and against Thomas Dorsey, Executor, &c. of the last will and testament of Nathan Dorsey, Deceased, and Nathan Dorsey, Executor, &c. of the last will and testament of Nathan Dorsey, Deceased, and

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The Republic has burdens enough to bear Its ordinary resources are sufficiently taxed by the rebellion which has cut off eleven States and nine and a half millions of people. Its capabilities as a war power among the nations of the earth are abundantly testified by the number of men now in the field, by the ships of war afloat, by the readiness of our people to bear the burdens of taxation and the business hindrances and disabilities which war entails. But we are not yet up to full fighting mark. The reserved energies of more than twenty-two millions of souls; the resources of unexampled national prosperity and of unparalleled inventive ingenuity, and the power of patriotism to endure, are yet untouched. We deprecate as much as any can the prospect of a causeless war with Great Britain; but if it must come, we know what will happen. As in 1790 to 1798, in France, war will be the business of the nation. All commerce, all social desires, all political action, will be subordinate to it. Our land will be converted into an immense camp. The women, children and old men only will be left at home to till the soil, while all the manhood of the nation is in the workshop or in the field. "The Republic is in danger"—the formula of words which called a million of Frenchmen to arms—will be repeated here, and will be met with a response such as the world has never heard before. Riches and station will go for naught. The barricades which conventionalism has erected will be broken down by the imminence of the public danger; and he who is of the most service to the country will be the most honored. We must expect privation at home. We must see some of our cities, perhaps the largest and wealthiest of them all, in the possession of the enemy. Commerce will be stagnant. Ships will rot at the wharves, and crops in the crib. The national credit will be ruined, or strained to its uttermost. Banks will everywhere suspend. Bankruptcy will be the rule and solvency of corporations and individuals the exception.

The preservation of our national honor, of the integrity of our boundaries, and the triumph of the heaven-born principle upon which our Republic rests, are a compensation for all these; and if we must accept war, let it come. It will find a nation prepared for the worst evils that it can inflict; and for once the world will be surprised by the sight of an army larger than any that has trod the earth since Xerxes day, raised without conscription, drafting or other legal process—the aggregation of patriotic offering—every man of which will march straight to death rather than that the Republic should suffer dishonor. We pray that war may be averted; but if in the Providence of the Almighty, it is necessary that our nation should be chastised by the visitation of fire and sword, we bow to the infliction, knowing that a higher civilization—a Republic without a slave, a coward or a traitor—will be the result.

COTTON IS KING.

And Cotton is, just now, possessing a divided and disturbed realm. The proof of history just at the present time is becoming to a large degree, we may say, Cotton. A short supply of this staple, upon which the bread of millions of her inhabitants directly depends, is prominently giving point to the sympathies of England in the existing difficulties in this country. Her manufacturing districts are already beginning to experience a critical condition of business, and find a gloomy look ahead for the coming winter, especially for the working classes, and the local press is using its influence, and mill-owners are issuing placards and handbills to warn them to prepare as far as possible for diminished earnings.

The question is, first as to the stock on hand, and at this very outset, authorities differ. Latest reports represent the Cotton panic in England subsiding, and there are shrewd observers who do not hesitate to pronounce that this has been to a large degree, from the first, fictitious, and the result of a mania for Cotton speculations, which in extent and character is compared to the Railway fever in the days of King Hudson. It is said that all classes of Capitalists, large and small, have dipped into operations in this staple, that professional men, and even women, have elbowed and jostled one another, and the regular dealers, in their eagerness to share in the inevitable rise. With what figures actually show, of a stock on hand sufficient to last, at ordinary rate of consumption, until April next, or five months, the chances indeed are that possible events of restored sources of supply may bring about a collapse, to the loss and ruin of these speculators, one and all, who have predicated much upon continued and enhanced high prices. By the last steamer the following reports show the condition of the English market:

The present stock of raw cotton in Liverpool is estimated at 430,000 bales of which the U. S. has 363,000 bales of this total in which he was, he may be added 189,000 bales reported to be on the way thither from India and elsewhere, making an aggregate of 792,000. Now that most of the factories are running on short time, the consumption is believed to be between 30,000 and 40,000 bales per week, say 37,500. To this should be added the quantities exported to the continent and this country, which for some time have averaged 9,000 bales per week, making an aggregate of 56,500 bales for each week.

Before the supply above estimated will give out, or by early next Spring, even should the Southern ports remain closed and the ports extraordinary, opened by Secretary Chase, furnish only an inconsiderable amount, there are other sources, as India and Egypt, whence Cotton will come forward. The reports from the former country are favorable. There is but tardy progressiveness in its people, and they are slow to seek out and fill new channels, but Manchester and the English cotton lords have wonderfully stimulated even India, and the culture of the plant, even under the drawbacks of unskillful culture and natural indolence, is making progress over an area, each year largely increasing. India is certainly in the market, and Secessia will learn it in time. It is said that fifty thousand bales are for sale in the depots of the Ganges region, and the Hindoos may within two years time turn the tables against the South, and give them what will be among the substantial and permanent results of the rebellion, in supplanting them in, or at least, sharing with them, on uneven terms, the marts of the West of Europe.

SECRETARY SMITH.

If the sayings of the Hon. Mr. Smith Secretary of the Interior, at the Prentice banquet are correctly reported, there is not much to choose between him and his predecessor, the Hon. Mr. Thompson. The following is the dispatch referring to the banquet and Mr. Smith:

"WASHINGTON, November 20, 1861.

"At the supper to George D. Prentice by Mr. Forney last night, Secretary Cameron reiterated his opinion that as a last resort we ought to arm every man and, if necessary, to strike for human liberty. Secretary Smith protested that the Administration contemplated no such policy. Slaves excepting, the rebels might be received as they had been hitherto within the lines of the army, but was not intended to arm them. If twenty millions of freemen could not, single-handed, subdue the rebellion, it would be a disgrace to them, and they ought to give up the contest."

So, then, Mr. Smith would rather see the Union destroyed than permit a loyal negro to strike for human liberty! It is certainly amazing that a State which has poured out so much blood, and won such high distinction in this war as Indiana—a State which has evinced such devotion to the Union cause—should be represented in the Cabinet by a man who is more concerned about the "rights" of rebel slaveholders than he is for the success of the loyal arms. Some time after the battle of Bull Run, where Secretary Cameron's brother was slain, and, we believe, after the battle of Wilson's Creek, where the glorious Lyon fell, Secretary Smith went up to New England and made a strong pro-slavery speech. He seemed to be laboring under the impression that John Tyler's one-horse Congress, where he himself and his constituents was still grinding away in Willard's ball room, and that he (Smith) was somehow mortgaged to the same humiliating position which he then took. We, in common with nine-tenths of the Republicans in the Northwest, thought that President Lincoln greatly erred when he invited Mr. Smith instead of Mr. Colfax to a seat in his Cabinet; and now we know it.

Let us see what is the practical operation of Mr. Smith's policy. We have waged war eight months in strict accordance with his principles, and what have we gained? Big Bethel, Bull Run, Wilson's Creek, Lexington, and Ball's Bluff! True, we have achieved a success at Port Royal, but it is a success which promises happy results only by the application of Secretary Cameron's principles. Secretary Smith would turn all its fruits into Dead Sea apples. According to his plan of conducting the war we ought to make it as bloody and expensive as possible *on our own side*, rather than strike a decisive blow at the cause of the war, slavery. Four millions of negroes, whose inclinations are shown to be loyal wherever our armies go, are driven, coerced, flogged into the service of the rebels. Their labor feeds the rebel army. They constitute as essential a part of the forces arrayed against the Union as Jeff Davis, his cabinet, his congress, his Generals, and his soldiers, or all combined. To meet these forces we have collected an army and navy of 550,000 men and have gone into an expense of a million dollars per day. If we simply detach the slave population from the rebel service we shall reduce their available strength one half, which would be equivalent to adding a quarter of a million of soldiers to our own side or subtracting a half million of dollars per diem from our expenses. But if we adopt Secretary Cameron's plan, and put a musket into the hand of every man who will strike for Union and liberty, the rebellion will crumble of its weight and weakness. Mr. Smith would make the war long, bloody and costly, and peculiarly dangerous, in order to preserve slavery. Mr. Cameron, and those who think with him, would have it short, decisive and economical, causing no more bloodshed to the loyal soldiers, and bringing no more desolation to loyal households, than absolutely necessary to accomplish the end. Finally, Mr. Smith would give up the whole contest, and see the fabric reared by George Washington shattered in ruins, rather than strike down the accursed institution which Washington, in his last will and testament reprobated, and which has brought war and desolation upon the country which calls him its father.

THE ENGLISH RULE.

We have no need to go back to the older writers on the Law of Nations, to establish our right to seize the dispatches borne on the British steamer *Trent*; nor need we argue that, if dispatches were contrabands, the bearers, Mason and Slidell were liable to arrest. We have the authority of the Queen herself, promulgated within seven years past, for the complete justification of Commodore Wilkes's action. In March, 1854, during the Crimean War, a remarkable declaration was issued by the British Government, by the Queen. We quote such parts of it as are pertinent to our purpose:

DECLARATION.—Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of reducing the war as little onerous as possible to the powers whom she remains at peace.

* * * * * * *

It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and more particularly of SENDING THE ENEMY'S DISPATCHES, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent, to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's harbors, ports or coasts.

This was, as we have said, in 1854. Its validity and authority do not depend upon the black-letter volumes with which our libraries are crammed. It is the deliberate expression of the matured opinion of the English Government, by the Queen herself, during the last decade—the rule of action to which she has subjected us, and by which, unless war with the United States, in the interest of Human Slavery, is her desire, her own conduct in the case now under discussion, will be regulated.

The questions now to be determined are these:

I. Were the papers taken from Slidell and Mason, dispatches?

II. Are the bearers of dispatches contraband of war liable to arrest, on a neutral deck?

The Queen's Declaration which we have cited, is a complete answer to the first query, and the action of the British Government in a case in point, is the triumphant reply to the latter. We state it in the language of an English journal of the period, quoted in the New York *Times:*

"Early in September last, Mr Henry Laurens was taken prisoner by the British cruiser Orpheus on his way from Congress to the coast of Holland, and is now confined in the Tower of London. A correspondent at Plymouth, England, forwards us the following account of his capture: "Mr. Ketpel, the Captain of the Vestal, was on a cruise off the coast of America, *when he fell in with the ship which carried Mr. Laurens, the President of the American Congress. It was a fifth rate frigate, laden with tobacco and bound for Holland.* As soon as Mr. Laurens perceived the English armed vessel bearing down on him, in which he was, he threw the box that contained his letters overboard; but although it sank, the weight was not sufficient for sinking it immediately, one of the daring tars of the Vestal leaped over the side, swam to the box, and with all the rest assisted him in lifting it. *Mr. Laurens was bound to Holland with credentials from the Congress*, and the tenor of his business was certainly of such a nature as must have produced unpleasant hostilities between England and the States (Holland), if this accident had not intervened to protect us against this further misfortune. The papers which have been found in the box above mentioned, are of the utmost consequence; they consist in explicit detail of the business with the States, and a full description of his powers and his commission there. Some secret correspondence is said to be discovered but even the members of the Congress and certain great inhabitants of England, but we do not mention this with any degree of confidence. It having been an old and favorite device of a disappointed Minister to Indulge the Imputation of treason against those men who have the fortitude to discuss a steady opposition to his measures. Government have sent word that Mr. Laurens should be brought to London under a strong guard. They have ordered one thousand men to come to the capital with him, and two more in a vehicle behind. How he is to be disposed of is as yet a doubt with the Administration. *They are in a puzzle whether he should be received only as an American captive or be sent to Newgate as a rebel.*"

Mr. Laurens was committed to the Tower on the 6th of October, 1780. The commitment by the three Secretaries of State, ran thus:

"These are, in His Majesty's name, to authorize you to receive into your custody the person of Henry Laurens, Esq., *and herewith on suspicion of high treason*, whom you are to keep safe until he shall be delivered by due course of law; for so doing this is your warrant.

Dated at Whitehall, the 6th of Oct., 1780.

TORRINGTON,
HILLSBOROUGH,
G. GERMAINE.

To CHARLES, Earl Cornwallis, Constable of the Tower of London, or his Deputy."

The circumstances of Mr. Laurens' commitment are thus related in the New Jersey *Gazette*, of Dec. 20, 1780:

"On his arrival in England he was attended by the Secretary of State, who, after informing him of their rank and character, asked him, 'As your name Henry Laurens?' 'It is.' 'Are you the same Henry Laurens who was President of the American Congress?' 'I am.' 'We are ordered by the King in Council to examine you, and have certain questions to propose to you.' 'Your lordships may save yourselves the trouble of an examination, as I think it my place to answer no questions you put.' *'Sir, we are directed to commit you a prisoner to the Tower.' 'I am ready to attend.'*

With this declaration and this precedent before us, to assist in the formation of a proper opinion of the case in dispute, we need have no hesitation. If they express the law and the facts, every foot of this continent must be ploughed up with cannon balls before Mason and Slidell are given up.

The Eastern Irish Brigade.

The Irish brigade began at the East immediately after the battle of Bull Run, and for which secret labor has been performed by Meagher and other Irish patriots—is now full and about to take the field. It consists of three regiments raised in New York, one in Philadelphia and one in Boston, as follows:

69th Regiment, (69th N. Y.) Col. Robert Nugent.
63d Regiment, (63d N. Y.) Col. Thomas A. Murphy.
88th Regiment, (88d N. Y.) Col. Haviland.
Regiment, (Philadelphia) Col. Kelly.
69th Regiment, (Pennsylvania) Col. Patterson.

There is, in addition, a large battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry, making a miniature *corps d'armee*.

On Monday last there was great demonstration on the part of the friends of the brigade, and colors were presented to the 69 h, 63 i and 88d, preparatory to their departure for the seat of war. The presentation to the 69 h was made in front of Bishop Hughes's residence, in the presence of a most distinguished throng, with speeches by the Rev. Wm. Starrs, vice general of the diocese, Judges Daly, Thomas F. Meagher, and others. It was a brilliant and memorable occasion.

The brigade lacks, as yet, a commanding officer, by the declination of Gen. Shields to receive his appointment. Mr. Meagher will probably be given the command, as indeed his services in behalf of the brigade would seem to indicate such a selection. The Irish Brigade will be a feature in the war upon the seaboard.

Henry Wager Halleck.

The paragraph in our issue of yesterday representing that Gen. Halleck was born on Long Island, of Quaker parents, was incorrect. Gen. H. was born in Western, Oneida county, N. Y. His grandfather still lives at Western, being one hundred years old this winter, and is regarded uncommonly tough and vigorous for a man at his time of life, as he chops all of his own stove wood. Gen. Halleck's maternal grandmother, Mrs. Wager, was also one of the most vigorous and athletic dames of her age, being accustomed, in the early days of Oneida county, to carry the family grist of corn to Rome (eight miles distant,) on her back, and bring the meal home again in the same way. These were the "mudsills" whose grandson is appointed to command a hundred thousand soldiers in the work of crushing the slaveholders' rebellion. Gen. Halleck's father, Hon. Joseph Halleck, formerly a member of the New York Legislature, died at Western about three years since. On Tuesday Gen. Halleck was serenaded at the Planters' House in St. Louis. The *Democrat* says:

The General appeared on the balcony, and on being introduced to the large crowd which had gathered in the street, made a speech, which, for brevity, terseness and point, certainly rivals anything yet reported of Gen. McClellan. He said:

I thank you for the compliment of this serenade. I appear before you as a stranger, and under orders from the Government. I am sent here to restore peace and quiet to your city, and to drive every hostile flag out of your State, and by your assistance *I will do it.*

THE ILLINOIS TROOPS.

The share of Illinois in this war is already an honorable one, both from the number of troops in the field, and the part they have borne as far as called into active service. It is the more praiseworthy in that the opening of the war found our State military system at the lowest possible ebb. There was indeed no system, and, with the exception here and there of detached companies, we had no troops. The exertions made to put matters on a new basis, were among the most notable failures of the last session of the Legislature, and what was chaos and confusion before, was left doubly so, and so remained until the time of the President's Proclamation. Arms there were none. Volunteer military companies had been been utterly ground out of existence in most parts of the State, from the heavy pressure and expense entailed upon individual members.

Shams soldiering, as volunteering legacy times had come to be considered, had lost its charm. In our own city we had only the debris of former crack companies. We had scarcely enough to make on any desired occasion a decent military reception, as the return of the Zouaves well declared. The entire military force of Illinois on the first day of January last was nominally comprised in two brigades: one at Chicago, Brig. Gen. Swift's, and the second at Jacksonville, Brig. Gen. McConnell's. The military history of Illinois in connection with the war more emphatically commenced at near zero. The regiments numbering from one to six had only a name, and have now no existence.

A little more detailed sketch of the growth and progress of our State military matters since that time we deem may be of interest to our readers, and the notes we have procured from the office of the Adjutant General at Springfield, enable us to do this on a more complete and extended scale than we have before attempted.

The Giant's Proclamation and call for Three Months' Volunteers was issued April 15th, and six regiments of infantry were the first allotment from Illinois. On the following day, April 16th, Gov Yates issued his Proclamation, and under this the first six regiments were enrolled, numbering from six, for reasons above given.

THE THREE MONTHS' MEN.

7th, Col. Cook.	10th, Col. Morgan,
8th, Col. Oglesby,	11th, Col. Haynie,
9th, Col. Paine,	12th, Col. McArthur.

The last of these was the Highland Guard regiment of Chicago, the only regiment accepted from this section of the State. Every one acquainted with the facts will recollect the immense pressure for acceptance, and how it became a positive and strong rivalry.

It was imperative from the condition of our military affairs that the Legislature should be convened, and an extra session convened the week following the Proclamation, or on April 23rd. The work was commenced with a spirit impossible to have been awakened before the fall of Sumter. It will be remembered as a striking proof of the patriotism and loyal disposition of our people, that they only tardily believed that the rebellion would pass into an appeal to arms. "Coercion" was the bugbear of many of our legislators, and even the reasonable and proper reorganization of our State troops, on a peace footing, was prevented by a desire to avoid the semblance of "intimidation" and "threats."

The extra session showed a new era had begun, and on May 2nd, 1861, a bill was passed providing for the organization of regiments of infantry, two companies of Cavalry, and a battalion of four companies of Artillery. Under this, the pressure for acceptance of regiments was intensified. The Adjutant General's office was thronged with applicants, and a hat full of letters daily came pouring into the Executive Chamber. The troops thus received were

THE TEN REGIMENTS,

13th, Col. Berryman. 18th, Col. Lawler.
14th, Col. Palmer. 19th, Col. Turchin.
15th, Col. Turner. 20th, Col. C. C. Marsh.
16th, Col. W. Smith. 21st, Col. Grant.
17th, Col. Ross. 22nd, Col. Dougherty.

These regiments were taken one from each Congressional District, and one from the State at large. From these it was understood that six regiments were to be drawn to fill the second quota. All were immediately accepted. The artillery and cavalry accepted under the same bill were

ARTILLERY.

Co. A Chicago Light Artillery, Capt. Smith.
Co. B " " Capt. Taylor.
Co. C Artillery, Capt. Davidson.
Co. D Artillery, Capt. Matteson.

CAVALRY.

Chicago Dragoons, Capt. C. W. Barker.
Hoffman Dragoons, Capt. Schaumbeck.

While these were being formed, the disappointment and delay in acceptance by the State authorities at Springfield, turned many applicants to the War Department at Washington, and these two Chicago regiments were accepted. Those were—

The Irish Brigade, Col. Mulligan.
Hecker Jaegers, Col. Hecker.

Of these two last, this county furnished the equipments, under the supervision of their War Committee.

By this time the enlistment fever was at its height. The zeal of officers of regiments and of companies was fully awakened, and every channel to acceptance either at Springfield or Washington, or with the Western Department at St. Louis, was thronged and besieged. It was a singular and memorable spectacle presented. All talk of quotas and allotments were forgotten. No one waited to ask what share of troops Illinois was to have in the field, but from every part of the State, from city, town and hamlet, the rush once begun continued. We do not undertake to follow the details of each particular acceptance. It became a question of personal influence and favor. It was urged as a right from this section and from that, and meanwhile the list of regiments increased.

All were finally accepted that offered, and among them they proved to be few or no skeleton regiments. The volunteers were as zealous to pass into the ranks as were their officers to see them in line. Country boys went miles at their own expense to attach themselves to some coveted command. Without following out these minutiæ, we may say that by the 1st of October the regiments of Illinois Infantry numbering from the 7th to the 30th, were all in service except four, which were in camp, and one, the Irish Brigade of Col. Mulligan, which is now being rapidly reorganized. The four organizing at Camp Butler were the 23d, 45th, 46th, and 49th.

The prejudice that controlled and checked at the outset of the war the growth of the Cavalry arm of the service, did not long survive after Bull Run, and this always popular branch, was early and earnestly sought by our prairie boys. The War Department assigned to Illinois one of the Three Regiments of Volunteer Cavalry with which it was at first deemed sufficient to increase the regular cavalry. Under the tender of Gov. Yates, or by direct application at Washington, twelve regiments were accepted by the War Department counting from Col. Marshall's above named, as given in recapitulation below.

On October 1st we had in the field seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry with Gen. Fremont's column in Missouri. Twelve regiments of infantry at Cairo, and posts contingent, four at Paducah, and in all, seven in Kentucky; three in Northern Missouri; four at Pilot Knob, Ironton and Cape Girardeau, Mo; three at St. Louis; in all thirty-four in active service; with thirteen at that time organized or organizing in camps.

In the artillery arm, in addition to the Batteries above named, there are in service four independent companies, which will appear in the aggregate hereinafter. There are also two artillery regiments forming, Col. S. M. Baldwin's, numbered as the 57th, and Col. Adams's,

RECAPITULATION:

7 Fort Holt, opposite Cairo	Colonel Cook.
8 Bird's Point, Mo	Oglesby.
9 Paducah, Ky	Paine.
10 Mound City, Ill	Morgan.
11 Evansville, Ind	W. L. Wallace.
12 Paducah, Ky	McArthur.
13 South Missouri, (Wyman)	Gorgas.
14 " "	Turner.
15 " "	Palmer.
16 St. Joseph, Mo	E. A. Smith.
17 Cape Girardeau, Mo	J. F. Ross.
18 Cairo, Ill	M. K. Lawler.
19 Kentucky	C. C. Marsh.
20 Bird's Point, Mo	Alexander.
21 Ironton, Mo	Dougherty.
22 Re-organizing at Chicago	Mulligan.
23 " "	Hecker.
24 South Missouri	Coler.
25 Hannibal, Mo	J. M. Loomis.
26 Cairo	Bakerd.
27 Fort Holt, Ky	Johnson.
28 Cairo	Reardon.
29 "	F. P. Fouke.
30 "	John A. Logan.
31 "	John Logan.
32 Camp Butler, Springfield	Hovey.
33 Ironton (Normal) Mo	Kirk.
34 Kentucky	A. Smith.
35 South Missouri	Grossel
36 Rolla, Mo	Bakerd.
37 Southern Missouri	Julius White.
38 Ironton, Mo	Carlin.
39 Maryland (Yates Phalanx)	Light
40 Paducah, Ky	Fisher.
41 do	Pugh.
42 Southern Mo. (Douglas B)	Wyman.
43 South Missouri	Wraith.
44 do do	Knobiesdorf.
45 Camp Douglas, Chicago	A. D. Nash.
46 Camp Butler	J. A. Davis.
47 Southern Missouri	John Bryner.
48 Camp Douglas	Smyth.
49 Cairo	W. R. Morrison.
50 Chillicothe, Mo	Osborn.
51 Camp Douglas, Chicago	Cumming
52 Geneva, Kane Co., Ill	J. G. Wilson.
53 Cairo	Oglesby, Jr.
54 Camp Butler	Niles.
55 Camp Douglas, Chicago	Stuart.
56 " "	
57 Camp Douglas, Chicago	Baldwin.

ILLINOIS CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

1st, Scattered	Colonel T. A. Marshall.
2d, Scattered	Silas Noble.
3d, Missouri	Eugene A. Carr.
4th, Camp Butler	T. Lyle Dickey.
5th, Camp Butler	J. Updegraff.
6th, Scattered	T. H. Cavanaugh.
7th, Scattered	Wm. Pitt Kellogg.
8th, Potomac	J. F. Farnsworth.
9th, Camp Douglas	Albert Brackett.
10th, Camp Butler	Barrett.
11th, Peoria	B. S. Ingersoll.
12th, Camp Butler	W. Bell.

McClellan Dragoons, Squadron, Potomac, Major Hodman Dragoons, West Va., Capt. Schaumbeck.
Two Squadrons organizing, McClellan Brigade

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MICHIGAN.

Stockton's Regiment—Capt. Chas. A. Witherel, 2nd Regiment—Second Lieutenant, Wm. L. Burlingame.

WISCONSIN.

3rd Regiment—First Lieut., Andrew J. Cady.
2nd Regiment—First Lieut., Theodore Gerrish.
5th Regiment—Second Lieut., Lindon Mariine.
6th Regiment—Chaplain, U. A. Stafles.

INDIANA.

1st Cavalry—Captain, Wm. C. Brown.
1st Cavalry—Captain, John A. Stocking.
1st Cavalry—First Lieutenant, Patrick Raleigh.
1st Cavalry—Second Lieut., Wm. Veatch.
1st Cavalry—Assistant Surgeon, Chas. Brockett.
19th Regiment—Second Lieut., D. A. Cunningham.

Chicago Artillery—Captain, Richard Busteed.
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IOWA.

2nd Regiment—Captain, Allen T. Brooks.

KANSAS.

5th Regiment—Captain, H. Fairchild.
1st Regiment—Second Lieut., A. W. Spaulding.

MINNESOTA.

1st Regiment—First Lieut., James Hollister.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Colonel Hiram G. DuPuy, of the Ohio 8:h regiment, has arrived home at Cleveland, from Romney, and the Cleveland *Leader* says he has resigned rather than obey Gen. Kelly's order to restore a fugitive slave to his former master, *who was a deadly secessionist*, and had given money and spent his time to help the rebel cause and injure the Federal army.

Col. H. Hurlburt, the elegant and accomplished editor, and accomplished officer and gentlemanly disposition of our people, that they only tardily believed that the rebellion would pass into an appeal to arms. "Coercion" was the bugbear of many of our legislators, and even the reasonable and proper reorganization of our State troops, on a peace footing, was prevented by a desire to avoid the semblance of "intimidation" and "threats."

The extra session showed a new era had begun, and on May 2nd, 1861, a bill was passed providing for the organization of regiments of infantry, two companies of Cavalry, and a battalion of four companies of Artillery. Under this, the pressure for acceptance of regiments was intensified. The Adjutant General's office was thronged with applicants, and a hat full of letters daily came pouring into the Executive Chamber. The troops thus received were

THE TEN REGIMENTS,

13th, Col. Berryman. 18th, Col. Lawler.
14th, Col. Palmer. 19th, Col. Turchin.
15th, Col. Turner. 20th, Col. C. C. Marsh.
16th, Col. W. Smith. 21st, Col. Grant.
17th, Col. Ross. 22nd, Col. Dougherty.

These regiments were taken one from each Congressional District, and one from the State at large. From these it was understood that six regiments were to be drawn to fill the second quota. All were immediately accepted. The artillery and cavalry accepted under the same bill were

ARTILLERY.

Co. A Chicago Light Artillery, Capt. Smith.
Co. B " " Capt. Taylor.
Co. C Artillery, Capt. Davidson.
Co. D Artillery, Capt. Matteson.

CAVALRY.

Chicago Dragoons, Capt. C. W. Barker.
Hoffman Dragoons, Capt. Schaumbeck.

While these were being formed, the disappointment and delay in acceptance by the State authorities at Springfield, turned many applicants to the War Department at Washington, and these two Chicago regiments were accepted. Those were—

The Irish Brigade, Col. Mulligan.
Hecker Jaegers, Col. Hecker.

Of these two last, this county furnished the equipments, under the supervision of their War Committee.

By this time the enlistment fever was at its height. The zeal of officers of regiments and of companies was fully awakened, and every channel to acceptance either at Springfield or Washington, or with the Western Department at St. Louis, was thronged and besieged. It was a singular and memorable spectacle presented. All talk of quotas and allotments were forgotten. No one waited to ask what share of troops Illinois was to have in the field, but from every part of the State, from city, town and hamlet, the rush once began continued. We do not undertake to follow the details of each particular acceptance. It became a question of personal influence and favor. It was urged as a right from this section and from that, and meanwhile the list of regiments increased.

All were finally accepted that offered, and among them they proved to be few or no skeleton regiments. The volunteers were as zealous to pass into the ranks as were their officers to see them in line. Country boys went miles at their own expense to attach themselves to some coveted command. Without following out these minutiæ, we may say that by the 1st of October the regiments of Illinois Infantry numbering from the 7th to the 30th, were all in service except four, which were in camp, and one, the Irish Brigade of Col. Mulligan, which is now being rapidly reorganized. The four organizing at Camp Butler were the 23d, 45th, 46th, and 49th.

The prejudice that controlled and checked at the outset of the war the growth of the Cavalry arm of the service, did not long survive after Bull Run, and this always popular branch, was early and earnestly sought by our prairie boys. The War Department assigned to Illinois one of the Three Regiments of Volunteer Cavalry with which it was at first deemed sufficient to increase the regular cavalry. Under the tender of Gov. Yates, or by direct application at Washington, twelve regiments were accepted by the War Department counting from Col. Marshall's above named, as given in recapitulation below.

On October 1st we had in the field seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry with Gen. Fremont's column in Missouri. Twelve regiments of infantry at Cairo, and posts contingent, four at Paducah, and in all, seven in Kentucky; three in Northern Missouri; four at Pilot Knob, Ironton and Cape Girardeau, Mo; three at St. Louis; in all thirty-four in active service; with thirteen at that time organized or organizing in camps.

In the artillery arm, in addition to the Batteries above named, there are in service four independent companies, which will appear in the aggregate hereinafter. There are also two artillery regiments forming, Col. S. M. Baldwin's, numbered as the 57th, and Col. Adams's,

RECAPITULATION:

7 Fort Holt, opposite Cairo	Colonel Cook.
8 Bird's Point, Mo	Oglesby.
9 Paducah, Ky	Paine.
10 Mound City, Ill	Morgan.
11 Evansville, Ind	W. L. Wallace.
12 Paducah, Ky	McArthur.
13 South Missouri, (Wyman)	Gorgas.
14 " "	Turner.
15 " "	Palmer.
16 St. Joseph, Mo	E. A. Smith.
17 Cape Girardeau, Mo	J. F. Ross.
18 Cairo, Ill	M. K. Lawler.
19 Kentucky	C. C. Marsh.
20 Bird's Point, Mo	Alexander.
21 Ironton, Mo	Dougherty.
22 Re-organizing at Chicago	Mulligan.
23 " "	Hecker.
24 South Missouri	Coler.
25 Hannibal, Mo	J. M. Loomis.
26 Cairo	Bakerd.
27 Fort Holt, Ky	Johnson.
28 Cairo	Reardon.
29 "	F. P. Fouke.
30 "	John A. Logan.
31 "	John Logan.
32 Camp Butler, Springfield	Hovey.
33 Ironton (Normal) Mo	Kirk.
34 Kentucky	A. Smith.
35 South Missouri	Grossel
36 Rolla, Mo	Bakerd.
37 Southern Missouri	Julius White.
38 Ironton, Mo	Carlin.
39 Maryland (Yates Phalanx)	Light
40 Paducah, Ky	Fisher.
41 do	Pugh.
42 Southern Mo. (Douglas B)	Wyman.
43 South Missouri	Wraith.
44 do do	Knobiesdorf.
45 Camp Douglas, Chicago	A. D. Nash.
46 Camp Butler	J. A. Davis.
47 Southern Missouri	John Bryner.
48 Camp Douglas	Smyth.
49 Cairo	W. R. Morrison.
50 Chillicothe, Mo	Osborn.
51 Camp Douglas, Chicago	Cumming
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THE MISSOURI MESS.

The budget of English papers, from the Niagara's mails, which reached New York on Saturday, are quite full of reason for being exultingly amused, and chuckling shall among the observer of facts as to the present aspects and tone of feeling in Great Britain, with relation to affairs in this country. Another steamer's mails will be even more eagerly awaited, to give us the effect that will be produced in England by the capture of Mason, Slidell and Company. In the meantime it is of value to know whether sentiment and sympathy were tending at the time of the occurrence of this positive event, which must bring the whole question directly home to them. What was the spirit prevailing upon which this act of Commodore Wilkes is to operate.

And first a decided change of tone is noted in the communications of foreign correspondents of our own American journals. Some of them actually snuff war ahead and the evils of such complication of our present national difficulties. Without having expressed at any time a strong and earnest sympathy for the integrity of our Government, having begun both officially and in the press, by calling both parties to our present war-belligerents

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

P. PALMER,

112, 114, 116 Lake Street

and 109 Water

DOMESTICS,

Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from N to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting.
50 " Appleton do.
50 " Indian Head do.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.50 per hundred
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $25.00 do.
15,000 Cohoes Bags, $26.00 do.
15,000 Manchester Bags, $24.50 do.
20,000 Grark Bags, $23.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, - - - - 5½
" American Print Works, - - - 5½
25 " Richmond Works, - - - - 5½
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laine, 17 to 18 c

HOSIERY

NOTIONS,

SHAWLS, SILKS

ALSO,

THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods

BEDDING AND FEATHERS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NOTICE TO

COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.

I will send by express, to customers in any part of the country, samples of different styles of

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

HOSIERY, RIBBONS, &c.

Or any kind of DRY GOODS, from which the cost or may select or not, at pleasure. Be sure and name the nearest express office you may wish to have it sent to. Remember I pay express charges one way which will not exceed 10 cents on a package weighing one pound, and for any balance under two hundred miles. This will give an

OPPORTUNITY, AT A TRIFLING EXPENSE

of making a choice selection from the largest stock in the whole city of New York.

P. PALMER,

nov-b199 1m 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF

RICH MILLINERY GOODS,

At First Cost of Importation.

Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of these Bargains should call soon at 79 Lake street, (up stairs.)

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

WEBSTER & CAGE.

oct9-g295-1m 79 LAKE STREET.

WHOLESALE

TOYS.

Pengeot's Great Variety Store

No. 109 LAKE STREET.

Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS!

Be particular in finding the number,

109 LAKE STREET.

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!

WAR RISKS.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established.....1841.

CAPITAL NEARLY $3,000'000.

This Company grants War Risks to the amount of $500 on the lives of soldiers. Premium payable QUARTERLY if desired.

OLCOTT & BOYD, Agents,

no14-b361 2m No. 2 Clark st., cor. South Water st.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

128 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

FANCY BASKETS,

GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,

BIRD CAGES,

TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN

Soaps and Perfumery, and

YANKEE NOTIONS

For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.

BARNUM BROS.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS!

HERRING'S SAFE

Again True to its Trust!

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 20th, 1858.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., Chicago, Ill.

GENTS:—This is to certify ... is the best of the kind ... destructive fire on the night of the 29th inst., which destroyed the stone grocery building in which my store was located. I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Notes and Papers were presented in good condition, and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in collecting with he customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours,

P. FUNNALD.

The above adds another to the long list of those who testify FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of

HERRING & CO.,

oct19-b1y-tu&th 40 State street.

SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE

PLEASE NOTICE.

CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON

EXPRESS LINE.

Under management and control of "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY" of Canada.

By a new and most desirable arrangement for the transportation of the "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY" are to run as

EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN

Through from WINDSOR, opposite Detroit, to PORTLAND

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS!

Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of a special MESSENGER, who will go through with each train. This arrangement is intended to facilitate care and dispatch not heretofore given to freight.

Freight destined for this Express Line should leave Chicago on MONDAY'S and THURSDAY'S, to reach Windsor in time for PORTLAND AND BOSTON MAIL STEAMERS, WINDSOR, C. W.

For information in regard to this new line, and tracts, bills lading, &c., apply to

A. WALLINGFORD,

Agent Great Western Railway Company,

oct7-b1y 1m Cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

HOOP SKIRTS

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

16 Hoop Skirt for 50c.
20 " " " 62c.
25 " " " 90c.
30 " " " $1.00.

Made of the Best Watch Spring Steel

CORSETS! CORSETS!

Against Variety at the LOWEST CASH PRICES

A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake St.

NEW FURNITURE STORE

SHAW, JOHNSON & CO.

OF CINCINNATI,

Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium AND VERY ELEGANT

CABINET FURNITURE,

At No. 61 LAKE STREET,

Under the Tremont House,

Which will be sold at prices from 20 to 25 per cent lower than ever offered in this market. Our entire stock is manufactured expressly for this trade, and we guarantee every piece sold to be as represented. Call and examine.

Notices.

Dr. Sweet's ... especially ... Rheumatism, ... Sprains, ... Bruises, ... Sore Throat, ... Sore Eyes, ... Sore Ears, ... Sore Chest, ... Sore Back, ... Sore Limbs, ... Sore Joints, ... Sore Muscles, ... Sore Nerves, ... Sore Head, ... Sore Face, ... Sore Neck, ... Sore Hands, ... Sore Feet, ... Sore Toes, ... Sore Fingers, ... Sore Nails, ... Sore Hair, ... Sore Skin, ... Sore Flesh, ... Sore Blood, ... Sore Bones, ... Sore Marrow, ... Sore Brain, ... Sore Nerves, ... Sore Heart, ... Sore Lungs, ... Sore Liver, ... Sore Kidneys, ... Sore Bowels, ... Sore Stomach, ... Sore Throat, ... Sore Chest, ... Sore Back, ... Sore Limbs, ... Sore Joints, ... Sore Muscles, ... Sore Nerves, ... Sore Head, ... Sore Face, ... Sore Neck, ... Sore Hands, ... Sore Feet, ... Sore Toes, ... Sore Fingers, ... Sore Nails, ... Sore Hair, ... Sore Skin, ... Sore Flesh, ... Sore Blood, ... Sore Bones, ... Sore Marrow, ... Sore Brain, ... Sore Nerves, ... Sore Heart, ... Sore Lungs, ... Sore Liver, ... Sore Kidneys, ... Sore Bowels, ... Sore Stomach, ... Sore Throat, ... Sore Chest, ... Sore Back, ... Sore Limbs, ... Sore Joints, ... Sore Muscles, ... Sore Nerves, ... Sore Head, ... Sore Face, ... Sore Neck, ... Sore Hands, ... Sore Feet, ... Sore Toes, ... Sore Fingers, ... Sore Nails, ... Sore Hair, ... Sore Skin, ... Sore Flesh, ... Sore Blood, ... Sore Bones, ... Sore Marrow, ... Sore Brain, ... Sore Nerves, ... Sore Heart, ... Sore Lungs, ... Sore Liver, ... Sore Kidneys, ... Sore Bowels, ... Sore Stomach,

For the cheapest and best Hair Restorative, Dyes, Tonics, etc., go to A. ... Palace, Dearborn street, and examine those ... Hair Dyes are fresh and reliable, and ... Hair Tonics unrivalled and nearly ... Prices low. For sale by A. K. ... Agent, Palace street.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

CATARRH!!!

A SURE CURE FOR CATARRH. HEMLY'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY IS WARRANTED TO RADICATE ONE OF COLD IN THE HEAD.

CATARRH, no matter of how long standing, HEMLY'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY is the only remedy that will prevent the latter. Persons who have Frequent attacks of Cold in the Head, should use HEMLY'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, and thereby save themselves much annoyance. In this country, where the changes of the weather are so frequent, and so sudden, Colds are more frequent than in any other country in the world, and as they generally appear in the form of Catarrh in the Nose, Throat and Bronchial tubes, they frequently fall into the throat, and cause Consumption, and ultimately the latter. Persons who have Frequent attacks of Catarrh

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

THE CITY.

MORE TROOPS AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—Five companies of infantry arrived at Camp Douglas, yesterday morning, from Camp Black Hawk, Rock Island, and went into quarters.

☞ The Atlantic Monthly, Harper and Eclectic Magazines for December, and the Cornhill, Temple Bar and Blackwood's Magazines for November have been received at McNally & Co's, 81 Dearborn street.

ROBBERY.—The residence of Mrs. Elliot, 88 North Clark street, was entered yesterday by some adroit thief, who reaped a valuable raglan cloak as the harvest of his rascality. He ought to reap a second crop in the State Prison.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—We regret to learn that Lieut. Baker, 1st Lieutenant in Company A, Yates Phalanx, recently died of typhoid fever at Camp Lamon, Williamsport, Maryland. His remains will be brought to this State for interment.

THE MECHANICS' FUSILEERS.—The Rev. Jas Bassett, who has, for the past year, been in charge of the New School Presbyterian church at Knoxville, Illinois, has received the appointment of Chaplain to the 1st Regiment of Mechanics' Fusileers, now in camp at Wright's grove, near this city.

THANKSGIVING EVE SOIREE.—The first annual soiree of the Catholic Young Men's Association, for the benefit of the orphans, takes place at Bryan Hall, on next Wednesday evening. The Society are evidently determined to make this their first effort, one of the most pleasant of the season.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—Mr H. B. Morris, of this city, has received a commission as military instructor, to act at Camp Douglas. Mr. Morris brings with him into the service a sound military experience, and will become a valuable auxiliary to the corps already connected with the Camp of Instruction.

GETTING THE MITTEN.—Yesterday, Superintendent Gage, of the City Railway Company, sent three boxes of mittens to the Bull's Head station for distribution among the drivers. The act evinces a thoughtful kindness and attention to the wants of the employees of the Company.

ESTRAY.—Yesterday morning, a little German girl, between three and four years of age, was found upon State street, and was taken to the Police Station. She is a pretty child, with light hair and blue eyes, and clothed in a drab cape, trimmed with black velvet, a red and black checked dress, new Balmoral, and white woolen stockings.

ARRIVAL OF THE LEAD MINE REGIMENT.—The Lead Mine Regiment, of which we gave a detailed account in our issue of yesterday, is due in this city at half-past seven this morning. Before proceeding to their rendezvous, Camp Douglas, they will be breakfasted by their Galena friends and then will receive the compliment of an escort to the camp.

OBITUARY.—We regret to learn of the death of C. A. Mitchell at the residence of Joseph Kellogg, Esq., No. 100 Jackson street. Mr. Mitchell has been for many years connected with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him. His remains will be taken to White Pigeon this evening for interment.

☞ Particular attention is invited to the large catalogue sale of rich French, China, Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, Glassware, Plated Goods and Cutlery, &c., commencing this morning at 9½ o'clock at the Auction Rooms of Gilbert, Sanford & Warner, No. 82 Lake street. Housekeepers will do well to attend this sale. It is all first class goods. Also the remainder of the crockery will be closed out.

SHERMAN HOUSE.—The following are among the arrivals at this House: G. A. Thomson, Esq., Racine; O. N. Carter, Esq., Hannibal; Col. Joslyn Chute, Washington, D. C.; George Hewitt, Jr., Elmira, N. Y.; S. P. Holmes, Esq., New York; Henry Root, Esq., New York; Thomas C. Durant, New York; Wm. Williams, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Mosschert and party, Philadelphia; H. W. Larkin, Esq., California; W. G. McCandless, Esq., Pittsburgh; C. Flemming, Esq., do.

SOME TUGGING.—During the fearful gale of Tuesday, one of the most severe that has visited our shores in years, the tug Union, belonging to the Messrs. Prindiville, towed out ten vessels successively. She fully supplied the place of the McQueen, and behaved so admirably that henceforth she will be sent out in any weather. During the day she parted a seven and a six inch hawser, an evidence of her great strength.

RECRUITS WANTED IN TAYLOR'S BATTERY. It will be well remembered the distinguished part that Taylor's Battery took in the late battle of Belmont. We understand that Lieut. Barrett is in town, intending to take back with him a few good men. As the number to be recruited is small, Chicago boys wishing to be numbered with the battery must be on hand. Lieut. B. can be found at No. 8 Masonic Temple, 85 Dearborn street.

PRESENTATION.—Superintendent of Police C. P. Bradley, last evening presented with a massive gold star, got up and donated by Capt. John Nelson and the policemen of the city. The gift has on its face the inscription, "C. P. Bradley, Superintendent of Police." On the reverse side is engraved the following: "Presented by Capt. John Nelson and other policemen." The star cost not far from fifty dollars. The presentation ceremonies were of a convivial and agreeable character, and took place at the Armory at eight o'clock last evening.

LOOK OUT FOR PICKPOCKETS.—Persons attending the Fair now in progress for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless, should keep a bright lookout for their pockets. Mrs. Dunlavy, wife of Capt. Dunlavy of the North Side Police Station, lost her pocket book in the rush yesterday. Mrs. Charles Johnson lost $25, and Mr. Reuben Knight, his pocket book, containing eight dollars. Several other parties, whose names are unknown to us, have suffered in the same manner. The only remedy we know of, is to invest your money in the Fair immediately.

SALE OF A STEAMER.—The old steamer Traveller, so long a favorite with pleasure seekers on the upper lakes, has been sold to John Hutchings & Co., of Detroit, who will take her to that city for repairs, when she will probably go into the Lake Superior trade. The Traveller is an excellent steamboat. She was built in Buffalo and came here eight years ago. A year ago last spring, after having made a few trips, she was laid up in the North Branch, where she has remained until this time.

She was owned by the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company, having been bid in at an auction sale two years ago. Hutchings & Co. paid $10,000 cash for her.

SUIT AGAINST A SHERIFF.—A case was brought before U. S. Commissioner Philip A. Hoyne, yesterday, in which the United States was plaintiff, and Silas J. Hopper, Sheriff of McHenry county, and his other deputy were defendants. It appears that the U. S. Marshal had served a writ on a party in the Southern part of the State, taken possession of a stock of goods, and advertised them for sale to satisfy a claim of $1,600, when the Sheriff of the county, with a posse of men, came and took the property away, thus setting at defiance the Government, the laws, and the administrators of the laws. The hearing was continued until Thursday next.

A FOOL AND HIS MONEY IN THE GUTTER.—Officer Hill of the Second Police Precinct, on Wednesday night at a late hour, while passing the western approach to Lake street bridge, stumbled upon the body of a man—at first supposed to be that of a dead man—lying with his head beneath the sidewalk, feet resting high upon a piece of timber and the remainder of his body immersed in a small rivulet of muddy water. Upon examination the policeman found life was not quite extinct—though it soon would have been, from suffocation, had the discovery not been made when it was. By much exertion, the unconscious man was brought to, and after considerable beating on the soles of his feet, semi-consciousness restored. He finally spoke, told his name, place of business, etc., but being totally incapable of taking care of himself, was transported to the Armory. Upon his person were found money, certificates of deposit and drafts to the amount of $4,000. He slept in the lock-up, and yesterday morning paid a fine of three dollars upon a charge of drunkenness. A man who can afford to carry $4,000 around on his person, get drunk and sleep in a mud-puddle, should either mend his ways or keep more close company, or happen and get his life insured.

THE FAIR AND CONCERT OF THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

The festivities now in progress for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless were attended by immense crowds of people yesterday, numbering into the thousands. The scene in the dinner table gave evidence that the Home is anything but friendless, and omened well for the future condition of the treasury of this institution. From twelve o'clock until three, the hall was fairly besieged with hungry applicants, causing sad havoc among the bivalves and turkeys, and keeping the charming waitresses upon the double quick. The difficulty of eating with your neighbor's elbow in your face was more than compensated by the pretty faces which coaxed the oysters away so fast and so easy that you hardly missed them. Everybody was sociable, in the best of humor and disposed to overlook little drawbacks, such as coffee without cream and turkey without vegetables, for which defects the ladies are extremely sorry and promise better to-day. It is but justice to say that the absence of these articles was by no means attributable to them, and in this connection they desire us to request those intending to send in these and other articles to have them at the hall before twelve o'clock this noon.

The Fair was numerously attended during the day, and most liberally patronized, but by no means so liberally as the dinner, for an appeal to a man's stomach is always more effectual than to his æsthetics, and provender commands a man's purse strings more rigidly than *bijouterie*. The Managers, however, have no cause to be disheartened at the result of either which will certainly be a golden shower into their Treasury.

THE CONCERT.

The concert at Bryan Hall, last evening, closed the festivities of the day. To say that it was a success financially faintly conveys an idea of it. Every inch of standing or sitting room was occupied and hundreds of people were obliged to leave, unable to gain admission to the Hall. The audience was one of the largest and most brilliant ever assembled in this city, and was a flattering testimonial to the excellence of the institution they had come to benefit, as well as a proof of the strong hold it has upon the sympathies of the community. While the financial part of the concert was most satisfactory, the musical was not entirely perfect. The orchestra of twelve pieces was quite effective for its numbers, and gave several operatic choruses and overtures between the vocal parts of the programme. The solo singing was excellent and elicited much applause. The exquisite song, "My Boyhood's Home," by Romer, was sung by Mr. Lumbard, with much feeling and admirable effect.

Mrs. Mattison, in the *duo* from *Favorita*, really excelled herself and sang with all the pathos of a genuine artist. Her beautiful and mellow voice found ample scope for its excellencies in this *duo*, and was raised with much effect. Mr. De Passlo ably assisted her and sang with his customary feeling and rigid precision. The *duo* was indisputably the gem of the evening.

The presence of so vast an audience was a trying ordeal for a *debutante*, and we are therefore the more willingly inclined to overlook minor deficiencies in Miss De Loynes' singing. The general quality of her voice is unusually good, and there are many fine notes in it. In the high register she is apt to sing flat, and her *mezzo soprano* does not admit one or two essential notes. But these are deficiencies which time and training will remedy. It is not by any means an easy task to act and sing by memory, and the *debutante* by her choice and influenced some what by lack of confidence, did not do herself the full justice she merits. With careful study there is no obstacle to prevent her from attaining a high position as a soprano.

Mr. Payne conducted the concert, and played his accompaniments with much care and taste. To his excellent playing, is due a large share of the excellent manner in which the concert passed off.

Owing to the large number of tickets sold, the holders of which could not gain admission to the Hall, the concert will be repeated on Saturday evening at the same place.

THE COSTUME PARTY.

The Costume Party under the auspices of the Managers of the Home is all the rage in fashionable society, and will be attended by an immense crowd. It will undoubtedly be the event of the season. It takes place this evening at Bryan Hall, and with the exception of the concert to-morrow evening, will be the closing up of these attractive festivities, which have made the week an eminently pleasant one, and helped to swell the resources of a most excellent charity, thereby promising through the rigorous winter approaching, a home for many a friendless one.

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One of these, writing home, says that everything went on swimingly for awhile after their arrival in Washington. They received their clothing, six pieces of artillery, horses and other equipments, and settled down to the work of making a reputation for themselves and the State they came from. They were from Illinois, and were proud of it. At least, this was the way the men of the company felt. But the two Lieutenants and one non commissioned officer have managed to get arrested for stealing horses.

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THE COLBY INVESTIGATION.

Evidence of John H. Kedzie and R. M. Hoit.

The Common Council met yesterday afternoon in special session to pursue the investigation of Alderman Colby, after the long interim which the latter has enjoyed in quiescence.

The first witness introduced was John H. Kedzie, who testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF JOHN H. KEDZIE.

I know Ald. Colby; I have had negotiations with Mr. Colby respecting the purchase of his claim against the city on Western avenue; it was some two months since; some agents of Mr. Colby—Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Embury—told me that the party, whom I did not at that time know, had a claim against the city in the form of city orders; they proposed to take a house and lot on West Lake street, and I think some other real estate, for which they proposed to give me the city indebtedness, and referred me to several parties to ascertain the condition of the claim; on inquiring I found that the indebtedness was not in the form of city orders; Mr. Mason showed me the papers, and gave me his version and opinion of the claim, which turned out to be a claim against the city for unadvertising Western avenue; Mr. Tompkins and Embury made an appointment with me to meet the owner of the claim; I met Mr. Colby at his office in the Kilgbary block; I objected to purchasing the claim, and told Tomkins and Embury that I anticipated there would be difficulty in collecting it; Mr. Colby represented to me that the claim was before the Commissioners, and that they proceeded very slowly; that it might be some time before the Council acted on it; that he had no doubt they would allow it; he also stated if I had any fears about it, he would have it put through the Council, and he would recommendation of the claim from a majority of the Aldermen; after considering the matter fully, I declined making any trade in the matter in the property; Q—Who were the parties to whom you were referred by Tompkins and Embury? A.—I was referred to Mr. Munroe, I don't know that I was to any others. Q—Was any distinct offer made to you? A.—I know I proposed to trade Lake house and lot, that West Lake street; I had given them several lists of real estate, and this one was picked out from them. Q.—What was the value of the real estate proposed to be taken for the claim? A.—I think from $7,000 to $8,000.

Cross-Examination.—Q.—Do you remember when this investigation commenced? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—Was this transaction you have spoken of before or after that? A.—It was some two weeks before the charges were made. Q.—To whom did you communicate this transaction? A.—I never communicated it fully to any one before this time. Q.—How did Mayor Rumsey find out that you knew this? A.—I don't know. Q.—Have you had any conversation with him? A.—No, sir. Q.—Have you had any with the City Attorney? A.—Yes, sir, at his office in the Court House. Q.—Had you communicated it to any one before you were subpœnaed? A.—No, not fully. I think he said he would like to *hear the claim put through the Council* before the transaction was consummated if I chose. Q.—Did you not know that he could not have the claim put through unless the Aldermen voted for it? A.—Well, I don't know.

To Mr. Colby.—Q.—Did not this conversation take place in Mr. Colby's office. A.—I don't know Mr. Bonney. I supposed it was in your office. Q.—Don't you remember that I told you I presumed the claim would pass the Council, as a majority of them had recommended it? A.—My former statement is as near as I can recollect the answer; there may be a faint possibility that one of several *may have stated* you would have it put through.

TESTIMONY OF D. R. HOLT.

I was connected with the Chicago Stone Coal and Mining Company as a stockholder and Director; I was also the Treasurer; I was a member of the Company from its first organization; I belong to the Company at at one time interested in a claim against the city for macadamizing West Randolph street; I don't the Managers of the Home in all the rage in fashionable society, and will be attended by an immense crowd. It will undoubtedly be the event of the season. It takes place this evening at Bryan Hall, and with the exception of the concert to-morrow evening, will be the closing up of these attractive festivities, which have made the week an eminently pleasant one, and helped to swell the resources of a most excellent charity, thereby promising through the rigorous winter approaching, a home for many a friendless one.

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MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1861.

The market for eastern Exchange is daily becoming closer. To-day there was a very active inquiry both at the banks and on the street, and ¼ per cent prem. was freely paid by bankers for either Boston or New York bills. The selling rate was also ¼ per cent; both some of the brokers were asking ¾. Gold is in good demand and firm at ¼ per cent buying and ¼ per cent selling.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

We have to quote Eastern exchange firm at ¼ per cent premium, and gold difficult to obtain and irregular in rates. Nevertheless the general aspect of money matters continues to improve almost hourly, and although exchange is scarce, the course of the Bank Clearing Association in determining that there shall be no depreciation in the currency of banks failing to comply with the new law, and taking measures to withdraw the circulation of all banks regarded as not perfectly sound, has restored confidence in the success of the central redemption system, and quite removed that feverish nervousness that prevailed to a considerable extent in the early part of last week.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash paid for stocks in New York to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, N. R. stock	79½	79¾
Galena	70¾	71
Rock Island	85¾	84¾
Huntington & Quincy	46¾	49
Michigan Southern, (preferred)	37½	38¾
Michigan Southern, (common)	17¾	17¾
Cleveland & Toledo	35½	34¾
Hudson River	30¾	37¾
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	43¼	46
Missouri 6s	43¾	43¾
Virginia 6s	46	46

Market, 1st board heavy, 2d board weak.

ROCK RIVER BANK CLOSED.—The Rock River Bank, of Beloit, has failed, and closed its doors. We have not learned the facts, however, are not affected by the failure of the bank. On the 30th of October, the Bank Comptroller reported to the Secretary of State that the bank will be applied to the redemption of the bills, worth 100 cents on the dollar.—*Janesville Gazette*, 20th.

State Bank of Iowa.

The following is a recapitulation of the consolidated statement of the affairs of the State Bank of Iowa, on the 6th inst:

ASSETS:

Safety Fund	$214,943.39
Specie	695,357.78
Notes of Specie Paying Banks	257,348.00
Due from Specie Paying Banks	380,711.37
Loans and Discounts	940,623.05
Other Items	225,904.85

LIABILITIES:

Capital	$716,200.00
Circulation	1,316,993.40
Due other Banks	43,165.18
Depositors	728,155.40
Other Items	110,357.41

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bris.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	2776	6513	9967	4500	5497	
G. & C. U. R.R	1038	19140	643		636	
R. I. R. R.	496	5260	1756			350
Ill. C. R. R.	1000	7000	13000		350	
C., B. & Q. R.	1297	7656	6788	1580	346	
M. S. & N. I. R.	1000	6000		2500		
A. & St. L. R. R	300	1750	9000	350	350	
Total	7625	47191	42318	8780	7129	350

	Live Grass		Hogs	Beef cattle	Sheep	Wool	Cattle	Hides
	bris.	bu.	No.	No.	No.	lbs.	No.	wisos.
Canal		41393					177	
Ill. C. R. R.	600	2610	18920		42		100	
R. I. R. R.			770					
Ill. C. R. R.	550		3500		45			
C., B. & Q. R.	1289	10945	900	1427	175	110		
M. S. & N. I. R.			6467					
A. & St. L. R. R	140							
Total	2862	55738	46717	1427	262		387	

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bris.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	1000	20000				
To Oswego		20000				
To Collingw'd	3033		100	98		
Total	3133	58000	20100	98		

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day; but business was quiet.

The Flour market was dull, and extras suffered a decline of 10c per bbl. There was rather more inquiry for superfine grades,—and prices were sustained. About 2200 of all grades changed hands at $4.50@4.75 for White wintar extras; $5.70@5.90 for good to choice Spring extras; $5.90 for winter super; and $4.90@5.00 for fair to choice Spring supers.

The demand for Spring wheat was less active, and the market was a shade lower, with light sales at 70¾@71¾c for No. 1 Spring and 64¾c@65½c for No. 2 Spring. Winter wheat is very scarce, and the market advanced 1c, with sales of No. 2 Red at 75c.

There was an active inquiry for Corn in store, and we note an improvement of 1½c per bushel; but sales of lots out of storage room and the scarcity of vessels, Canal Corn was dull. About 100,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands, at 32¾ 33¾c for Canal Mixed afloat; and 33@33½c for Mixed in store—the bulk of the transactions being at 33¾c, at which the market closed very dull.

Oats have been in active request, and prices are 1c higher, with sales at 16½c in store and 17½c afloat. Rye advanced 1c—sales being made at 31½@32c. Barley continues dull.

The holders of Syracuse Salt have advanced their prices to $1.75 per bri. There is a very active demand for Liverpool Salt by packers, and it is firm at 37½@40c per 70 lbs.

The Provision market remains quiet. To day 400 bris Mess Pork were sold at $10, at which the market closes quiet. There are offers of $9.50 for next month's delivery. Bacon is also quiet. Required for to some extent, and we note sales of 100 hds Short Middles at 5½c, and 100 hds Cumberland Middles at 4½c. Lard is steady at 7¾c.

The Hog market fairly broke down to-day, and we note a decline of fully 10c per 100 lbs, with sales at $3.50@3.80 gross—buyers at the close holding off for still lower prices.

There are no vessels in port, and freights are necessarily inactive.

The Corn Trade of France.

PARIS, Saturday Evening, Nov. 9.

There is a good deal of apprehension in the public mind that a war with some power is impending, and the facilities paid to Austria and England as the parties against whom the offensive operations will be directed. Piedmont has been recommended by the French government to look well to the state of her defences; and demands in the shape of large subsidies have been made to Austria for the settlement of some questions affecting her general policy, which have been met by a refusal. On the other hand, a rather pamphlet has appeared, bearing sentiments of hatred and hostility against England, which are anything but reassuring to the friends of peace. Throughout the whole of these unpleasant circumstances, will be sent to the packing points on the Lakes this season, and there is no doubt but that there will have as much to do as packers can furnish room and cooperage to take care of; but then, we will interfere with or diminish the packing at this place, as is intimated, is simply out of the question, and we should not be surprised to see 300,000 hogs here, this season, to over haul a million head, because the number of logs in the section of country tributary to this city and Louisville, this year, is not less than one million head; and as Louisville packers do not take hogs much, it is pretty certain that Cincinnati will get more than her proportion of them. There was a brisk demand from those having contracts to fill, Messrs. Armour & Co. alone taking 4,000 bris at $3.15@3.37, but the news of the large decline of mess pork in New York, already alluded to, caused the market to close dull. The receipts will be heavy the next few days, and packing will be general; so far it has but commenced partially.

Contracts for Beef Cattle.

The contracts for supplying the Government with fresh beef, for 5,000 head of cattle at Washington, Harrisburgh, York or Chambersburgh, as the Government may, may be awarded, it is understood, as follows: The first to Edward McQuade and Wm. Hilling, of Baltimore, at $3.95, to continue four months from Dec 31; the third to Ruff, Sanger & Co., at $4.25. Bidding below these figures withdrew their bids, or failed to respond. The contract stipulates that the cattle shall have been actually in the State of which they will be; and no animal shall be received weighing less than 1000 pounds.—*N. Y. Times, Nov. 19.*

Pork Packing at Louisville.

With regard to the prospects of pork packing at Louisville, the *Journal* of Monday says:

Although the weather is propitious, there have been no operations to speak of reported, and the inference is fair that the number of hogs slaughtered since the 1st of November will be very much limited. We are indeed at a loss for quotations, as no slaughtering has been made. It was understood that the highest rate that had been offered by our packers was $3.65 net, but we have not heard that any sales have been effected at that rate. The general market is quiet and unchanged.

Thursday's New York Cattle Market.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 20th.]

There is a fair supply of cattle, but bullocks reported for sale this week than last, the number at Forty-fourth street being less than 3,000, which will make up the deficiency. The quality is little over 4,000, as the sales at Bergin have consisted mainly of Ohio cattle. The number reached almost six thousand appears like a very light supply; but it is ample for the demand, and prevents a glut. Drovers are not to pay any more for beef than last week, though it is probable that they will at the commencement of this month offer a demalcation on the part of the brokers to stand for a little higher rates, either in price or quality of weights. In some last week, particularly on the lower grades of stock, we think that they did get better prices than they were entitled to. Such improvement was hardly worth noticing, because, at the same time, there was a decline in the general thing, get better stock. the average quality being far superior to the average last week; so that we can hardly say there is any change. Taken half a cent higher, it will not show any advance upon the market. The top price this week is 6c a pound for the net weight, delivered either at the offal. At that price many more cattle will be sold than were sold at 6c last week, probably as much as possibly a very few at nearly 6c. It is now probable that the market will close better than it did last Wednesday, as to the average, though the sold below 6c a pound net.

The weather looks to be unpropitious—clear, cool November atmosphere, and it, with the small stock of cattle on sale, would tend to advance the price materially if the demand and supply were equal; of late, that, low as bullocks have been, the wholesale butchers have lost money, and there is still a large stock on hand. Sheep are dull and heavy, and pork are all abundant and low-priced, and that low article is likely to be so for some time, and pork are all abundant and low-priced, and will be up remarkably well, considering the supply, the live hogs averaging about 4½c a pound. The proportion of Western to Eastern cattle will not be as large as usual, owing to the brokers holding cattle here for a short season, which the butchers resisted most obstinately, and consequently did not buy as free as usual in the morning, and when they found what the actual supply was, many determined to hold their stock over till to-morrow, unless satisfactory would come to their terms.

Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1861.

FREIGHTS—No vessels in port and no engagements.

FLOUR—Received, 7,625 bris; shipped, 3133 bris. Market dull for extras. Superfine brands in good request. Sales, 80 bris white winter extra at $4.50; 300 bris "Spring" extra at $4.60@4.65; 50 bris "Opera" winter super at $5.90 @6; 100 bris "Pickwick" spring extra on private terms; 100 bris choice spring extra at $5.80; 100 bris do at $2.90 del; 200 bris "Cedar Rapids" and 500 bris "Mohawk" at $5.70 del; 50 bris "Rockford" spring super at $5 del; 250 bris "Rockford" spring super at $5 del; 70 bris "Bloomington" do at $5 del; 80 bris "Peoria" do at $5.50 del; 100 bris "Alton" do at $5.60 del; 100 bris "Illinois River" do at $5.75 del; 50 bris "Badger" and 500 bris "Mohawk" at $5.70 del; 50 bris "Rockford" spring super at $5 del; 70 bris "Bloomington" do at $5 del; 80 bris "Peoria" do at $5.50 del; 100 bris "Alton" do at $5.60 del; 100 bris "Illinois River" do at $5.75 del; 50 bris "Genesee" do at $5.80 del; 150 bris super in lots at $4.80@4.90 del; 100 bris "Genesee" do at $5.90 del; 100 bris "Genesee" do at $5.90 del; 100 bris "Genesee" do at $5